THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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JUST PUBLISHED BY
JOSEPH PARKER,
At his Bookstore, Pittsburgh,

The London Dissector,
OR
System of Dissection.

JUST PUTTING TO PRESS,

A Dictionary of Quotations,

in most frequent use, taken chiefly from the Latin and French, but comprising many from the Greek, Spanish, and Italian languages, translated into English.

With illustrations, historical and idiomatic.

By D. E. MACDONAD,
of the Middle Temple.

Also, just received and for sale at his Bookstore,

Jefferson's Memoirs, 2 vols.
Yankee in London
Nubilia
Prince de Ligne
Took's Pantheon
Moral Science
Gospel Plan
Faber on the Prophecies
Ewin's Lectures
Shepherd's Ten Virgins
Life of Faith
Walk of do.
Triumph of do.
School Bibles with psls.
Parkhurst's Greek lexicon
——— Hebrew do.
Clark's Homer
Pearce's Longinus
Young's Latin Dictionary
Entick's Tyronis
Walker's Dictionary, large
Thompson's Seasons
Death of Abel
Robinson Crusoe, elegant edition
Doct. Rush's Works, 4 vols.
Zoonomia, 2 vols.
Cooper on the Joints
LAW.
Bacon's Abridgment, 7 vols.
Hawkins Pleas
Coke upon Littleton, edition of 1809
Tyler's Vermont Reports, vol. 1st.
Roberts on Wills and Codicils (new)
Campbells Nisi Prius, vol. 1 (new)
Cooper's Equity Pleadings (new work)
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Judge Yeates's Case
Burr's Trial
Ramsay's Washington

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1810.

The estate of John Wilkins, dec.

THOSE who have unsettled accounts with this estate are requested to adjust the same with WILLIAM WILKINS. He will pay any demands against the estate, and receive the debts due to it,

C. Wilkins, Executrix.
John Wilkins,
E. Denny
W. Wilkins, } Executors

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1810.

The estate of Wm. Thompson, esquire, deceased.

THE executors will meet those who have unsettled accounts with this estate at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in St. Clair township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the third Monday of next month, for the purpose of having an adjustment made of such accounts.

Enoch Wright,
Wm. Wilkins, } Executors.

January 24, 1810.

The Creditors of James Patterson

are hereby notified, that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Washington, for the benefit of the acts of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they the said Judges, have appointed Monday the 26th day of March next, at the Court-House in the town of Washington, for a hearing between him and his creditors, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,
Attorney for James Patterson.

Washington, January 12, 1810.

CHEAP TAYLORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in Market street, next door to Mr. Cowan's nail factory. He will engage to do work as well as it can be done in Philadelphia, being well acquainted with the manner of doing work there, and a price much lower than the taylors in Pittsburgh generally charge. He will make a suit of clothes for 4 dolls. 50 cents. For a coat he will charge 2 dolls. 37 1-2 cents; pantaloons 1 dollar 12 1-2 cents; waistcoat 1 dollar.—At those moderate prices, he engages to those who may please to favour him with their custom, that it shall be made in the newest fashion, having opened a correspondence with one of the best taylors in Philadelphia, whom he can depend on for the fashions being regularly sent to him. The elegance and beauty of the fit, the neatness and durability of the workmanship of all garments made by him, shall be surpassed by none. He hopes that by due attention to his business, he will merit a portion of the public patronage.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1810.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM PORTER, deceased, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances to *Z. A. Tannehill*, the acting executor, against the first day of March next, as after that date the accounts will be lodged with proper officers for collection.

A. M'Laughlin,
A. Beelen,
Z. A. Tannehill, } Ex'rs.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by the Trustees of the Beaver Town Academy Stock, that proposals will be received by any of the said Trustees, until the 20th day of February next, for making the Brick and building an Academy in the Borough of Beaver. The building to be agreeable to a plan in the hands of said Trustees, which may be seen on the application of any person wishing to contract for building the same.

Jonathan Coulter,
Samuel Johnston,
James Alexander,
Guion Greer,
Joseph Hemphill, } Trustees.

Beaver Town, January 25, 1810.

Valuable Land for Sale.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, on the premises, occupied by the subscriber, a *Valuable Tract of Land*, containing 400 acres and allowance, situate on the great road leading from Greensburgh to Franklin, and about 6 or 7 miles from Kittaning, on Buffaloe creek, in Buffaloe township, Armstrong county, upon which there is a grist mill erected, the house 40 by 36 feet, with two pair of stones, one pair of which is from Wilson's quarry, on Conemaugh, and the other pair from the Allegheny mountain; there is a house convenient to the mill for a miller, and a dwelling house and other convenient buildings for the farm, and a double barn. There is about 60 acres of clear ground, eight of which is in meadow, and all under good fence; also, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, some of which have already born fruit, and about 40 acres in fall grain. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DAVID HALL.

Buffaloe township, January 15, 1810.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted to whom the highest wages will be given.

WHISKEY.

A liberal price will be given for good WHISKEY, payable in Salt, Merchandize and Cash, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1810.

CASTINGS.

REES EVANS FLEESON,

Has in Store, at Mr. Robert Spencer's Inn, (Philadelphia Stage-Office) 15 Tons of Castings from Evans's and New-Haven, viz:

235 sugar kettles—10, 15, and 18 gallons
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 gallon pots
Large, middling and small ovens
Griddles, spiders
Dutch pots and lids
Andirons, flatirons
Sawmill cranks, wrag irons and gudgeons
Waggon boxes and weights assorted,

For Sale, for cash or approved indorsed paper on the most accommodating terms.

A contract will also be entered into, for the delivery of 50 Tons of Salt Kettles, at any given point on the river Ohio, on or before the first day of May next.

REES E. FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1810.

John Hamsher's Estate.

THE Auditors appointed by the Court have declared a dividend. Those who have claims, will without delay, please to call on the subscriber, in order that the accounts may be finally settled.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,
one of the Administrators.

Pittsburgh, January 17th, 1810.

The subscriber has opened a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at his Store on the west side of the Diamond, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1810.

N. B. A few Building Lots on perpetual lease, may be had by applying as above. The garden bounded by Liberty street and Diamond alley, opposite the tan-yard of William Hays, is offered for this purpose. Those who wish to become purchasers will do well to make early application, as I am determined to offer them at public sale on the 20th of March next.

W. G.

A Lease of Sixteen Years

FROM the first of April next, will be given of some Lots and Houses on Smithfield street, near the Air Foundry. The Lots will be divided to accommodate those wishing to lease. The terms will be made known by applying to

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, 16th January, 1810.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Northumberland county, on the night of the first inst. *Doctor THOMAS BARRET*, who was committed for passing counterfeit bank notes. He is an Irishman by birth, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, which he wears short, very talkative; when in conversation he shews his teeth, one of which is decayed or knocked out in front which occasions him to lisp; he has also a small halt in his walk, occasioned by having had his left thigh broke. Had on when he went away a middling broad-brim'd white hat about half worn, a blue cloth coat, a striped cotton vest and pantaloons, a pair of Suwarrow boots lately footed, and a new pair of olive coloured or cord sherrevallows. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person or persons that may apprehend and deliver him to the subscriber in the Jail of Northumberland county aforesaid, with reasonable charges, and *Fifty Dollars* if lodged in any Jail in the United States.

DANIEL LEBO, *Sheriff*
of the county of Northumberland
state of Pennsylvania.

Sunbury, January 2, 1810.

NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, the partnership of THOMAS BRACKEN & JAMES BRICELAND, merchants, trading under the firm of *Bracken and Briceland*, will dissolve on the 1st April, 1810. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, otherwise all accounts unpaid at that time, will be put into the proper officers hands for collection; those who have demands against said firm will present them for settlement to

THOMAS BRACKEN.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1809.

For Sale, at their Store in Market Street, a handsome assortment of *Merchandize*, suitable for the approaching season; also, *Salt* by the barrel or less quantity.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn and Country Linnen at market price, will be taken for the above goods, or in payment of outstanding debts.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

From the Connecticut Courant.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

NONE but atheists will deny the fitness of public worship, and its conduciveness to moral and religious improvement. It is actually found that civilization, social order and pure morals, are most conspicuous in those places where public worship is most steadily and seriously attended; and, on the other hand, that profane swearing, revelling and debauchery, prevail most where the public worship of God is least regarded. Nor would it be too much to say that there is no community how intelligent and virtuous soever, but would suffer a sad declension in morals and manners by only a few years discontinuance of the ordinances of public worship.

The Sabbath was meant to be a day of general cessation of worldly labour, but not a day of idleness. It is allotted to the use of moral and religious improvement, and particularly to the service of public worship. "The returns of it are frequent enough to keep alive the sense of religion in our hearts, and distant enough to have a very sufficient interval for our worldly concerns." It is one of the strongest outworks of our holy religion: an outwork which the apostles of atheism have laboured with all their might to demolish.

The atheistical and abominable sentiments which follow, were uttered in the National Convention of France and published by order of that body.—"*Reason "dethrones both the kings of the earth "and the king of Heaven. No monarchy "above, if we wish to preserve our re- "public below. If you once admit the ex- "istence of a heavenly sovereign, you ad- "mit the wooden horse within your walls! "The intolerance of truth will one day "proscribe the very name of it. We "shall instantly see the monarchy of hea- "ven condemned in its turn by the revo- "lutionary tribunal of victorious reason.*" Those modern giants openly and avowedly fought against heaven. And what means did they use to accomplish their infernal purposes? Why, the most crafty means that could be devised. They shut up the temples consecrated to religion, they forbade the public worship of God, they abolished the Sabbath, and instead of it they instituted a *decade*, that is, a *tenth* day, devoted to games, to profligate sports and festivity, and to the worship of the Goddess of Reason. This done, they unquestionably thought that they had gained their point, that atheism had maintained a permanent footing, and that religion would be extinguished.

Though the daring atheists who for a time governed France, failed in their main object, though the Sabbath was restored, the temples of religion opened, and the Goddess of Reason exploded; yet they were the means of shaking all christendom as with a mighty earthquake. Our country deeply felt the shock. Infidel and atheistical principles seemed, a few years since, to be taking root and spreading every where amongst us; and the fruits of these principles were an open profanation of the Sabbath and avowed contempt of public worship. People seem at last to be returning to their sober senses; and we hope we see the dawn of a better day. To counteract the evils resulting from those pernicious principles which threatened once to uproot our religious institutions and to dissolve every sacred tie that binds man to his duty and to his God, should be the concern and endeavor of every sober reflecting person. Whether we respect the present life or that which is to come; whether we regard the peace, order and happiness of community, or the higher considerations of religion; whether we wish the welfare of the age we live in, or look at the interests of posterity; in whatever view we consider the subject, we must be sensible that it is all-important to guard the outworks of religion, namely, the Sabbath, and the public worship of God. We must be sensible that both duty and interest require, that the Sabbath day be guarded from open profanation, and that public worship be decently and liberally supported.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

Proofs of the existence of a French Faction in this country.

THE French directory, through Talleyrand (as is already known) had demanded tribute of the American nation, had threatened it with the fate of the subjugated republic of Venice, had refused to receive its ambassadors of peace, and even ordered them out of France; and over and above all this, had commenced a war on its commerce upon the ocean. No alternative being now left but resistance or submission, the former was chosen, although strenuously opposed by the whole phalanx of democracy.

Our naval establishment had commenced in 1794, under the fostering hand of Washington, and was considerably increased in the administration of Adams: it was not a gun boat fleet; the federal statesmen being as little entitled to the honor as to the disgrace of that singular invention. It was in 1799 that our little navy was put to the proof; and it did wonders upon the ocean. Commodore Truxtun, in the frigate Constellation of 38 guns, captured the l'Insurgente of 40 guns and 417 men; and soon afterwards attacked the La Vengeance, a large national ship of 54 guns with upwards of 500 men; reduced her to a mere wreck, and unquestionably would have taken her, but for a heavy squall coming on, which enabled the French ship to make her escape. In the mean time the celebrated American captains Talbot, Preble, Decatur, Little, &c. were displaying their heroism and that of their bold and hardy crews, to the honor of their own nation, and to the terror of the French, who fled before them like pigeons pursued by vultures. This was a proud day for the American name and character; but it was all wormwood to the faction we are speaking of. Never were they, before or since, in greater paroxysms of rage. The trophies won from their dear friends the French, provoked them to downright madness. In short, the federalists, unlucky wights! by whipping the French, had stirred a vast nest of hornets at home, which eventually, and politically speaking, stnng them to death.

To prove this point, we need only bring into view the jacobin presses, which at that day fairly out-heroed Herod himself. And here we find it convenient to introduce the testimony of Mr. Adams, the ex-president; whose testimony, as he is now become identified with the democratic party, must be deemed unexceptionable by them, as well as by us.

The French directory, in consequence of the brave spirit displayed by the Americans, having manifested a hankering for peace, Mr. Adams sent over another embassy to France; a measure which Mr. Hamilton censured, partly from an opinion that Philadelphia was a more proper place for negociation than Paris. It was expressly for the purpose of combating that opinion of Mr. Hamilon, that the ex-president published his 12th letter in the Boston Patriot, dated May 26, 1809; and the evident scope of this letter was to show, that the French faction in this country was so powerful and so outrageously violent at that time, that if a minister had come over from France to accommodate the disputes between the two nations, he (the President) must either have acceded to that minister's terms, or been torn by the mob.—Hear him! hear him! Mark how pathetically and cogently he pleads his own cause; grounding his whole defence upon the numbers, the desperate malignity, and the deep corruption, of the French faction in this country.

Says the ex-president, "Did Mr. Hamilton recollect the state of our presses? Recollect the names and popular eloquence of the editors of the opposition papers? That scoffing, scorning wit, and that caustic malignity of soul which appeared so remarkable in all the writings of Thomas Paine and Callender, which to the disgrace of human nature never fails to obtain attention and applause? The members of the senate and house, who were decidedly against the administration, *their continual intercourse and communication with French emissaries?* The hedious clamour against the alien law, and sedition law, both considered as levelled entirely against the French and their friends, and the surrender, according to the British treaty, of the Irish murderer Nash, imposed upon the public for Jonathan Robbins? Did he recollect the insurrection in Pennsylvania, the universal and perpetual inflamatory publications against the land tax, stampt tax, coach tax, excise law, and eight per cent loan? Did he never see or hear of the circular letters of *members of congress* from the middle and southern states? Did he know nothing of the biting carcasms, the burning rage against himself and his own army?

"Did he know nothing of a kind of journal that was published of every irregular act of any officer or soldier, of every military punishment that was inflicted, under the appellation of the Cannibals Progress? Did he see nothing of *the French cockades ostentatiously exhibited against the American cockade?*

"Had a French minister been seen here with his suite, he would have been instantly informed of every source and symptom of discontent. Almost every Frenchman upon the continent, and they were then numerous in all the states, would have been employed in criminating the government, in applauding the condescension of the French Directory, and the friendly, conciliating disposition of the French nation. Nothing could have been kept secret. The popular clamour *for peace on any terms*, would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to resist. The multitude in Philadelphia, as it was, *even almost ripe to pull me out of my house as they had been to dethrone Washington in the time of Genet.* Even the night of the fast day, the streets were crouded with multitudinous assemblies of the people, especially that before my door, and kept in order only, as many people thought, by a military patrole, ordered, I believe, by the governor of Pennsylvania. In these circumstances, it was my opinion, and it is so still, it was infinitely better to conduct the negociation at Paris than at Philadelphia."

Thus far Mr. Adams in proof of the existence of a French faction in this country; a faction so corrupt, that even those of them who were members of the senate and house, had continual intercourse and communication with French emissaries; a faction so audacious, that they wore French cockades ostentatiously exhibited against the American cockade; a faction so devoted to France, that they would have compelled our executive to make peace with her *on any terms;* a faction so outrageously violent, that they were almost ripe to pull the president out of his house. And for what? Because under his direction, their dearly beloved friends the French had been soundly drubbed upon the ocean.—We thank Mr. Adams heartily for thus giving us the truth in evidence.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, February 9, 1810.

MARRIED, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Steele, MAGNUS M. MURRAY, Esq. Attorney at Law, late of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY WILKINS, eldest daughter of General John Wilkins, of this town.

The bill for the removal of the Seat of Government from Lancaster to Harrisburgh, in November next, passed the Senate on the 28th of January.—Yeas 22—Nays 9.

Farmers Bank of Lancaster.

The 3000 shares appropriated to this Borough were all taken on Thursday last. Near 300 were returned this morning from Reams-town; but they were taken in a few minutes. From all the other districts, information is received of the subscription being filled, except New-Holland; and if any should be returned from that quarter, they will no doubt be taken, as numbers are waiting for them, besides the Philadelphia speculators.

[*Lan. Jour. Jan.* 29.

State of Ohio.—It is about twenty years since the first settlement was effected in this state. For several years after it commenced, a destructive Indian war retarded its growth. Since that period a rapid emigration from the different states, and also from Europe, has greatly encreased the number of inhabitants and changed the wilderness into a fruitful field. The population of this state is at present rising to two hundred thousand souls. Agriculture is carried to a great height. Commerce and manufactures are rapidly increasing. There are four banks, with large capitals, already established; and thirteen newspapers published weekly.

[*Ohio Gazette.*

It is stated in the Raleigh, (N. C.) Minerva, that a bed of Ore has been discovered near Raleigh, which on trial by a silversmith of that city, proved to contain lead and antimony. The Minerva, on this discovery, observes, "at a time when intercourse with Europe is forbidden, these metals are in demand in this country, especially in the manufacture of printing types." The result of further experiments is promised to be given.

A FEDERAL FACT.

On the 27th of December 1809, Mr. Gallatin made a report to the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the direct tax, laid during the presidency of Mr. Adams, shewing the payments which have been made by the respective states, together with the sums unaccounted for, &c. *two states*, and *two states only*, have settled their account with the nation, on this subject. And which states would any body imagine those two to be? Why, none other, than CONNECTICUT and DELAWARE. Yes, these two calumniated, despised, federal states, are the only ones which punctually pay their taxes. South-Carolina owes more than $35,000 of her quota, and Georgia more than $27,000 of hers. And yet the noisy gentry which these states send to Congress, the Troups and Smelts, and Bibbs, &c. undoubtedly are considered by our administration, as the representatives of much more genuine republicans, than such men as Dana, Vandyke, &c. The difference between federal republicanism, and democratic republicanism, is fairly represented by *cash in hand*, and *being in debt*. Federal states pay well, and fight well—*But they won't go to war* to gratify the spleen, or the revenge of a French party, nor to uphold the stateliness of democratic dignity.

[*Con. Mirror.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Our readers will perceive that since the passage of Giles' war resolutions by the house of representatives, another subject, which excites much warmth, has been brought forward, viz. a *new rule*, whereby the majority will be enabled to put a stop to the discussion of any subject before the house whenever they choose. This rule will probably be adopted, and then the majority can decide the most important question without debate. The Jersey members come out warmly in favour of the new rule, and they have a good reason for it; for if our Congressmen cannot argue, they can say *yes*, or *no*, as well, perhaps, as the greatest orators in the house.—This rule, if it have not liberty for its object, will certainly be the means of producing a greater degree of equality among the members than has heretofore existed. The men of *one idea*, and the men of *many ideas*—the men of *sense* and the men of *no sense*, will appear to be *all alike* under its operations. It has been a source of indiscribable mortification to the *majority*, that notwithstanding the federalists are quite inferior in number, still they are much superior in talent. They speak with such eloquence, and reason with such force, that no body is able to answer them, and to prevent this *evil* in future, the best way is to put a stop to all kind of debating.

At a certain stage of the French revolution the criminal tribunal of Paris, like our democrats in Congress, got tired of hearing evidence and argument. They complained to the convention on this subject, and the convention ordered that whenever the tribunal was *convinced* further evidence on behalf of the accused should stop. After this "new rule" was proclaimed, business went on lively, and the tribunal was often *convinced* as soon as the *name* of the person arraigned was made known to them. The guillotine was now constantly at work, and *heads to be cut off*, were furnished with *great despatch.*

[*Trenton Federalist.*

Abstract of Mr. Macon's bill from the committee of foreign relations, divested of all its formalities.

1. The entrance of the harbours of the United States is interdicted to all public ships of Britain and her dependencies, except vessels with dispatches or in distress.

2. Not lawful to hold any intercourse with, or furnish supplies, &c. to the said vessels which shall have entered any harbour or waters of the United States.

3. The entrance of the harbours, &c. of the United States, interdicted to all vessels sailing under the flag of Britain or France.

4. Not lawful to import into the United States, in any vessel not owned wholly by our own citizens, any goods from any place in Britain or France, or their dependencies; nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States, from any foreign port, in any vessel owned wholly by our citizens, any goods being the produce, &c. of France, or Britain, or their dependencies.

5. After the 10th of April next, not lawful to import into the United States any goods being the produce, &c. of the British islands, from any place other than a place in said islands; nor any goods being of the produce of British dependencies other than a place in some of the said dependencies—The same with respect to France and her dependencies.

9. The President authorised in case of revoking their decrees, to issue his proclamation, suspending, &c. the effects of this law.

10. Repeals the act amending the non-intercourse.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, January 25.

"The question upon Macon's bill has just been taken in the House of Representatives, and passed in the affirmative for a third reading. Ayes 72—Noes 55."

Interesting to Farmers near Pittsburgh.

IT is now some months since the Steam Flour Mill in this place has been in operation; and although very liberal prices have been offered for grain, we must regret to observe the supply is very short. Instead of encouraging an establishment so likely to afford a liberal and constant market for grain, the farmers have hitherto adhered to a policy which must inevitably produce to them consequences of disadvantage—Their market will be curtailed, and the price of grain as low as it was before the erection of the Steam Mill.

When liberal prices were offered, instead of generously coming forward with grain to give life and action and energy to a new and very expensive establishment, they paralized it—they have listened to every interested, malicious representation, and instead of rewarding the enhanser, they have taken advantage and sold to country millers for something less, in order to compel the Steam Mill to offer still more. This measure has in some degree produced the desired effect. But let them against this momentary advantage place in the opposite scale the consequences which an adherence to this conduct must produce, and we shall soon see which will predominate.

Do farmers expect that men of sufficient enterprise to conceive and erect such a valuable establishment, and who are also capable of conducting it extensively, will quietly sit down and wait for supplies from those determined to withhold them contrary to their own interest—certainly not. When there are such immense countries, both above and below, ready and willing to supply any quantity. They have only to employ agents on the rivers to take grain in at the proper season, and every fresh or trifling rise of water may float thousands of bushels to their mill, which is capable of storing 20,000 bushels.—Thus will the Pittsburgh market and Orleans traders be supplied from a distance, not for want of a sufficiency in the country, but the difficulty of procuring it.

Many grind out their grain under the idea of making a greater profit; but let them consider the following statement:

When flour is by the cwt. wheat is generally 75 cents per bushel, and 3 bushels to the cwt.	$ 2 50
	2 25
leaving for the trouble of grinding	25
It will require half a day for a man and horse to mill	50
To take it to market and sell it, one day	1 00
Expence of horse feed, ferriage, &c.	12 1-2
Cost of grinding and transporting to market, &c.	$ 1 62 1-2
Left for grinding as above	25
Actual loss by not selling the wheat at 75 cents	$ 1 37 1-2

Then if a man grinds out 100 bushels of wheat in this manner, he loses 45 dolls, 78 cents, which amounts to nearly a total loss of the grain—but this is not all; for while he is thus employed, his barn, fences, hay and grain, &c. must very often suffer for want of attention at the proper moment, and if we consider the great defalcation and inferiority of his produce, some idea may be had of the great impolicy of this measure. To the foregoing and similar causes we must look for the general poverty of our farmers, and the very unimproved state of their possessions.

A FRIEND TO FARMERS.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

UPON THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

From the commencement of the revolution in France, it has been easy to see views of aggrandizement, and the seeds of ambition, in the proceedings of the French, their declarations to the contrary notwithstand. In speeches in the legislative assembly, and speculations published in their newspapers, they frequently maintained the principle that France and England, united, could conquer the whole world.

After the war between England and France commenced, they ascribed to *themselves* the power of conquering the world; and the course they were to pursue was pointed out by their bold politicians. One of the most powerful nostrums by which this conquest was to be effected, was the famous decree of the 19th November 1792; by which they declared they would assist any nation which was desirous of effecting a revolution. Flanders accepted their services; and they *kept Flanders*. Holland also admitted them into their bosom; and they *kept possession of Holland*. But these examples were not sufficient for Italy—the Italians had a wish to taste the benefits of French liberty; and accordingly the French overran and *kept possession of Italy*. A majority of the Swiss took a fancy to the blessings of French liberty—therefore the fraternal hug was extended to Switzerland. The word liberty has proved a talisman, in the hands of the French, as powerful as the Caduceus of Mercury; every thing has given way to it—and it still has considerable influence in Germany; and paralizes the noble exertions of the emperor of Austria, in the cause of German independence.

But the French liberty had no charms for Spain, therefore other means were contrived for alluring her into the snare. Divisions in the royal family was produced—And Bonaparte extended his fostering hand to Spain, in order to head those divisions. The Spaniards were to come under the yoke, for their own benefit. Many of them have been disposed, by bribes and intrigues, to accept the proffered boon—But England is a thorn in the side of France, and England must be destroyed; for she has retarded the conquests of Spain, and checked *the rapid march of the great empire* to universal dominion.

But how is England to be destroyed? Offers of liberty and fraternization has been tried in vain; nor has success attended the threatenings of the *bonnets rouge*, the exertions of fleets and armies, or the menacings of gunboats and invasions. To all the schemes, and exertions, and attempts of Bonaparte, the British navy presented an impregniable barrier; and rendered it necessary for him to seek out a new invention. Bonaparte is never at a loss for expedients, and he has invented a new charm for the maritime nations, which is comprised in five words, "*The freedom of the ocean.*" This was enough—the Russians and Danes shouted, "*The liberty of the seas for ever.*"—and the American Jacobins vociferated "*Huzza for the liberty of the ocean.*"

But these words and phrases have no other meaning than the shouts for the liberty of the land, formerly uttered by the Flemings, Dutch, Germans, Italians and Swiss. Bonaparte uses them merely for the purpose of bringing the ocean under his controul. If he intends the ocean shall be free, why does he act in direct opposition to that freedom, on all occasions? He has cut off our trade between his own and British ports, which was guaranteed to us by a treaty signed by himself; seized our ships and cargoes, and sequestered our property, in direct violation of the treaty and the law of nations; burned our ships and cargoes, which were carrying on a lawfull trade upon the high seas: subjecting our vessels to capture and condemnation, for suffering them to be boarded by British men of war, which we could not possibly avoid; he has obliged the countries under his dominion, such as Holland, Italy, Denmark, &c. to adopt his decrees against us; blockaded whole nations against us, without a single ship of war to enforce his blockade—prohibited, as far as was in his power, our intercourse with the British dominions; imprisoned our seamen, &c. &c. &c. Hence it is evident that the "*Freedom of the Seas,*" Bonaparte means that he is to have the "Freedom" *to destroy the trade of all nations except his own.* He has caused all the trade of Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Austrie, Holland, Italy, the Hanse Towns, &c. to be utterly destroyed; and it was he that caused our trade to be entirely at a stand for about 16 months. It is also wholly owing to the existence of his decress that we are now "encumbered with too much regulation;" and shackled with non-intercourse laws.

The advocates for the "Freedom of the seas," have never undertaken to give us a definition of the term. They dare not; as they know it to be merely a cant phrase, invented to cheat and bubble the world. Let Bonaparte get possession of England and the British navy, and he will then have a new term. We will then hear of "THE PEACE OF THE OCEAN;" and in order to secure that peace, *he would prevent any other than the French flag from appearing on the ocean!* "France wants ships, colonies and commerce"—and the emperor of France would take care there should be no commerce where France has no colonies. Bonaparte and the French in general, are extremely ignorant of the vast power and resources of the British nation; but he will in the course of a few years, discover that she is not to be conquered by all the commercial restrictions, interdictions, embargoes, or other schemes which Bonaparte, or even Mr. Jefferson, is capable of devising—and when he has fully made that discovery, *it will not be at all surprising if he should offer to yield up the executive Dominion of the ocean to her, in case she will guarantee to him the dominion of the continent!*

From the Salem Gazette Jan. 23.

The ship Exeter, Capt. Bray, of this port from Liverpool, has furnished us with London papers to the 25th of November. We find nothing in them of great importance.

The Hon. David Erskine arrived at Portsmouth, from America, in the frigate Africane, the 24th November.

Orders were received at Plymouth to send to sea every ship fit for service, to cruise along the French coast, to pick up such straggling ships as might have escaped from Lord Collingwood.

Of Spain.—It is remarked in a letter from Cadiz, of Oct. 30, that the people of Spain are as energetic in the patriotic cause as could be wished, but that they had few leaders on whom they could depend—that Gerona had made the armies of France tremble at her name, that Gen. Blake deservedly possessed the entire confidence of all classes, his military skill, his courage and patriotism being undoubted; but that the defect of the whole plan is, that the people had no head to look to—In the London Star of Nov. 25, it is stated, that "a quantity of military clothing is shipped for Corunna, for the use of the Spaniards; as is also all kinds of stores for our army in Portugal.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, to a merchant in Cork, dated June 19, 1809.

The American ship Topaz, capt. Matthew Folger, in the latter end of the year 1807, on a trading voyage to the South seas, fell in with Pitcarn's island, in lat. 26, 8 long. 23, 7. He put out his boat to go on shore, when he was met by some men, apparantly Indians, in a boat, who hailed him in good English. They informed him that a man of the name of Smith was waiting for him at one of their houses, to which he was conducted, and from him he learned the following particulars:

"That he (Smith) had been a mariner, and was one of the mutineers on board the Bounty; and after they parted with capt. Bright they put back to Otaheite. A few days after, Christian, the chief of the mutineers, called some of his most confidential men together, and told them it would be unsafe for them to remain any longer, as it was very certain that the British government would send after them, and it was better to go as soon as possible from that place; upon which they agreed to leave the island and take with them their wives, and servants and every thing that was necessary for their maintainance to some uninhabited island. Nine of the mutineers with their servants and women, accordingly embarked and, brought the ship to Pitcarn's island, when, after stripping her, she was burnt. He further says, that in the course of some time the servants rose on their masters, and killed all but himself (Smith) he having escaped with a pistol shot in his neck. He was a few days afterwards found in this state in the woods by the women, who, by a well concerted plan, had killed all the servants, so that of the mutineers Smith now only was a live—ever since he (Smith) had continued to live with them. The children which these women had, and those that were pregnant with, at the time their husbands were killed, had increased, and those he had instructed in the English language and protestant religion. During the seventeen years he had been on the island, he had seen but one ship pass, and that at a great distance. Capt. Folgar says their houses and domestick affairs were conducted in the same manner as the peasantry in England——that the girls and boys were very handsome and well proportioned, and he never met with better conducted people in his life; that the women were rigidly virtuous, and that no clergyman could have a better conducted flock than Smith had. He declared that he never would quit the island, and if ever a king's ship touched there, he would secret himself, as he never expected the English government would pardon him. On capt. Folger's telling him of the victories of the English navy over the French, he wept for joy like a child."

Surgeons Instruments,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - -	1	25
Tornniquits, - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON the first of April, 1810, the partnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "*M'Candless & Cochran,*" will be dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having formed a connection in Baltimore, in the

Grocery and Produce Business,

Under the Firm of

ELDER & TAYLOR,

Howard Street, No 3, near Market Street.

He solicits the custom of his friends and acquaintances; and flatters himself that they will receive satisfaction in any dealings they may have with the above firm.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Greensburg, February 1, 1810.

A House and several Lots in the town of Kittanning, and a fifteen acre Out-lot near Greensburgh, for sale on reasonable terms.

J. T.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

ZADOK CRAMER

A second edition of the

MAGAZINE ALMANACKS for 1810.

Those wanting will please apply soon. A few *German Almanacks* may be had also.

Also just published, *(price 12 1-2 cents)*

The Child's first Spelling Book,

intended as an easy introductor to the United States Spelling Book

By a Friend to Little Children.

Another edition of

Brown's Two Catechisms for Children,

will be put to press as soon as paper can be procured—Likewise an edition of the

Seceder's Act and Testimony.

Proposals are issued by Z. C. for printing by subscription,

Brown's Select Remains.

Brown's Christian Journal, and

Boston's Crook in the Lot, to which will be added, *Worm Jacob Threshing the Mountains.*

It is also in contemplation to put to press soon, a neat edition of

THE SCHOOL TESTAMENT,

Of which our country stands in much need. This notice is given early that our western merchants may be aware of the circumstance, and prepared to give us all the encouragement which they may think the nature of the undertaking merits.

February 3, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first of April next,

A TWO Story Brick House with a convenient back-building, situate on Fifth-street, next door to Mr. Robert Campbell's. The house is new and will be completely finished. Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, 6th February. 1810.

TO RENT,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TWO Story Frame House, with a good Yard and Out-House calculated for a work-shop, situate in Third near Wood street. The House will be let in whole or in part.—Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

February 8, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 1st of April next,

THE *Upper Ferry* and *Lot* on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, now occupied by William Gamble, who will shew the premises. For terms apply to Major ISAAC CRAIG, Pittsburgh. Feb. 1, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette,* for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the First District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it.

February 8. 1810.

In the Court of Common Pleas

of Washington County, December Term, 1809, on the petition of George Crawford for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws, it is ordered by the Court, that the first day of next term, be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, that fifteen days personal notice be served on the creditors residing in the county, and that notice be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which to be three weeks before the next term. In testimony that the above is a true copy of the original rule in my Office, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Washington, the fifth day of February, 1810.

ALEXANDER MURDOCK.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Dwelling House and Store House, on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh. The Dwelling House is convenient, and the Store House large, and eligibly situated for loading and unloading boats. &c. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Feburuary 8, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Large Brick Building on the corner of Market and Front streets, in which are two store rooms, one lately occupied by Woolman Gibson, the other by Scully and Graham. It has a large and commodious cellar for storing goods.

Likewise, that well known Tavern, sign of the *Indian Queen*, in Front street, for a number of years occupied by William Eichbaum. There is a good stable and a pump on the premises.

Also, the Brick House and Ferry on the Monongahela, above Mr. Beelen's ship-yard, now occupied by James Caldwell. There is a stone-quarry on the premises, and an excellent situation for a boat-yard. A Brick-yard also to be rented. For terms apply to *William Eichbaum*, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 31, 1810.

JOSEPH M'CLURG,

Having disposed of all his Old Stock of Goods, he now has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and former customers, that he has received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store the following

MERCHANDIZE,

—Consisting of—

DRY GOODS,	QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE, and	CHINA, GLASS, and
GROCERIES,	FANCY GOODS,

forming a complete and handsome assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS, together with an assortment of Ladies elegant and fashionable

White, black, fawn and lead coloured beaver hats,
White and black cords, tassels and feathers for do.
Split straw and velvet hats and bonnets,
Ladies, misses and childrens Morocco and leather shoes,
Ribbons, long and short silk and kid gloves,
Ladies and gentlemens' riding whips,
Silk and cotton umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for cash or approved produce—also, a few copies of M'Mahon's American Gardner's Callender, and a few barrels

Tanners Oil.

N. B. J. M'CLURG also continues to keep on hand, a large and general assortment of all descriptions of

Castings by the Ton,

and also manufactured

Tobacco and Segars.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in a short time, calls on all persons indebted to him to make payment immediately, and thereby save him the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into suit. Those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for settlement.

THOMAS MUNCE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those indebted to the subscriber either by note, due-bill or book account, to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of March next. Those not complying herewith will find their accounts lodged with proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

Pittsburgh, 1st January, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health afrer experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious *Pills*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Killen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, decased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN,
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, } *Admrs.*

Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

TO LET,

That well known TAVERN and FERRY on the Bank of the Allegheny river, late the property of William Vallentine. Also, Four other small Houses, and Gardens adjoining them. For terms apply to

JOHN WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1810.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Bank of Steubenville,

HAVING extended the Capital Stock of said Bank to the utmost limit provided by their charter, Books will be opened on the first Monday in March next, under the direction of the persons hereinafter named, or any two of them respectively, and will continue open for three days and no longer, for the subscription of the said extended stock, consisting of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each, upon the following terms, viz.

1. Any person or persons subscribing for any share or shares of the said extended stock shall pay at the time of subscribing for the same, the sum of 10 dollars upon each share so subscribed for, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, at the said Bank, to the Cashier thereof, on or before the first Monday in May next, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, in like manner, on or before the first Tuesday in July next.

2. No holder of extended stock shall be entitled to any proportion of any dividend that may be declared before the time appointed for the payment of the third installment upon the said extended stock, nor until he shall have paid to the Bank upon each share a sum equal to that which may be paid upon each share by the holders of the old or original stock of the said Bank.

3. All the expences which have been or shall be incurred by the said Bank, shall be charged upon the amount of the old and extended stock, and each of the stockholder's proportion of the said expences shall be deducted out of his proportion of the first dividends to which he shall be entitled after the first Tuesday in July next.

The said Books will be opened in Pittsburgh, at the house of Robert Spencer, under the direction of James Ross, William Wilkins, and Christopher Cowan, for the subscription of 700 shares; in Washington, at the house of David Morris, under the direction of Parker Campbell, John Hoge, Joseph Pentecost, and John Scott, for the subscription of 500 shares; in Brownsville, at the house of John Sheldon, under the direction of Jacob Bowman, Joseph Thornton, William Hogg, and Thomas Meason, for the subscription of 600 shares; in Wheeling, at the house of Zachariah Sprigg, under the direction of Noah Zane, Noah Linsly, George Miller, and Charles Hammond, for the subscription of 300 shares; in New-Lisbon, at the house of David Hostetter, under the direction of Reasin Beall, David Hostetter, Alexander Snodgrass, and Joseph Patterson, for the subscription of 150 shares; and in Steubenville, at the Bank, for the subscription of 750 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BEZALEEL WELLS, *President.*

January 6, 1810. 6w.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY*. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. One Dollar per bushel will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents for Rye, and Thirty-seven and an half cents for Corn, either shelled or in the ear.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

☞ The House the subscriber occupies will be Rented for the remainder of his lease, which has some years to run.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE of the subscriber,

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country Sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
	French Brandy,
Pepper and Ginger,	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.